Leader, and John T. Savage, and Spinols, and Captain Buders, and Crosswell, and last, but by no means least 5 power, character and indusnoe, Frastan Corning. I hear in the beautiful and samp morning a gentle northern breas cooling the heated atmosphere, the saunds of the serious voices of these men, as I think one might hear the voices of those who have pussed from this spirit, but whose momeries still lingar with us, and there is No. 2 is the Tennesso delegation, busy on senatracting a compromise platform; in No. 3 is Henrocky, beid and pairiotic; in No. 4 is Vermont, the State of Green Morattins—but a shadow paces over her deliberations; it is the shadow of death, and as it pusses away the spirit of the good Robinson goes with it. In So. 5 is State, it is the strong that the state, and being so, having but little to talk about. In No. 5 to the in all her strongth and political giory, a unit, and, being so, having but little to talk about. In No. 6 to the mother of States, statesmen and good dad Borainion, the mother of States, statesmen and good busing colored persons; in No. 10 is Forneylyvania, and here there is the mischief to pay and no tar hot.

What trouble doth saviron

Those who me kilo with coal and from those who me kilo with coal and from M. 1: is is increased between the property of the state Shepley, the plant faring, in No. 1: are the gallant Measissippinus, ready, quick and princed Eabson, and others of that eloquent stamp. In No. 1: are the gallant Measissippinus, ready, quick and princed Eabson, and others of that eloquent stamp. In No. 1: are the gallant Measissippinus, ready, quick and princed to dissolve the heads and with No. 12 and the ead, eventies history, so far as the Mills House and the Charleson National Democratic Convention are sensemed. The convocation of momenced in sadness, our shaded in the other of the democratic party was less entered, and that was all the Convention accomplished; and stoed you the spot on which General Curking declared that "the Douglas men were crary."

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

OVA RICHMOND CORRESPONDENCE.
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16, 1860. What is Thought of Lincoln in Virginia-How He is Re partied Relatively to Seward-What is Looked for from scoin's Administration with Seward as His Secretary of —The Cry of Disunion in Reference to Breckinridg Longer Raised—Politics in Richmond—How the Thre Parties are Vicing-The Bell and Exercit Men Exultanta Breckinridge and Douglas Men Rather Disheartened The Real Aim of the Different Parties—An Betra Session of the Legislature to be Called Because of the Prospec Lincoln's Election de.

tted to take the reing of office, is esteemed in Vir. fal. the country. This opinion is founded no less upor se the duties of the Presidential office, and his cent liability to be controlled by the rampan on clique who will surround him. The fears result ing from this conviction are increasing day by day as the prospects of his election are developing. And just in proportion as the public mind is realizing in advance this by the elevation to the Presidency of a sectional cand reent arouses the South to a pitch of anger bordering such an event. Now, however, the conviction to probability, nay, certainty, seems to have sing as to the proper course to be pursued when that ed calamity shall come.

I intimated in a letter dated yesterday that Lincoln aid be suddenly out off by some Southern youth, eith before or an soon after his inauguration as an opportunity would offer. That belief I strongly entertain; nor will i as least for a year. His immunity will not depend upo we to seek it in other safeguards, such as obnoxion befal any public malefactor. He is assailing the dearest interests of as noble minded a people as any on earth,

deemed far less objectionable in the South than that of fore fully competent, with any disposition, to be infactory, it may be, to all sections. Lincoln possesse rabid hostility of the sage of Auburn to Southern mo-lutions, and all his disposition to do outrage to them Chout those restraints which, it must be presumed, renit from an cularged constitutional knowledge, a cultisied intellect and long political experience, such as ward possesses. Hence "Old Abe's" election is deemed

s the probability of Seward being his chief adviser as ecretary of State. It is presumed that Seward, holding nate office, and not directly responsible for th ough his chief, upon the South for its hostility to him policy to order to involve Lincoln in difficulties. d thus be revenged on him for his elevation above himelf at Chicago. These reasons operate with peculiar arce to render Lintoln's election highly objectionable at

Breckinridge delivered his Lexington speech, the Since Breckinridge delivered his Lexington speech, the ry of distinct in reference to him, which was paraded a much 15 his disadvantage previously, has materially shedded. He is now esteemed a good Union man, though is said breadly hinted that he is in bad company. I then bear the maxim of "tell me your company and I'll bit yoo who you are" applied to him. The charge, how-wer, is rendered totally innocuous by Mr. Preckinridge's will Union sentiments, as they were given in his speech.

ver, is rendered totally innocuous by Mr. Freechirdge's sur Union sentiments, as they were given in his speech i Lexington.

Position in Richmond are in rather a complicated siew, sch party has a revival some three or four times a week their respective headquaters, to wit the Breckinridge arty at Mctropolitan Hall, the Douglas party in their reat wigwam, measuring one hundred by ninely set. This structure was recently crecked speally for this campaign, and duly innigurated few nights ago with a grand procession, music, transpancies innomerable, with a series of appropriate motos, and some excellent speeches from Captain W. M. Elott, President of the Bell and Everett Glub. Mr. J. M. Dott, President of the Bell and Everett Glub. Mr. J. M. Seed, of Lynchburg: as Governor Morebead, of North srolles, and Mr. Farrar, of Amelia county. The Boll and seroit mon are in decidedly fine spirits at the prospect of six carrying democratic old Virginia. I have no idea sy will be deceived this time; and really they ought of for any other party so often doomed to ponal servade in the cold regions at the head waters of Salt river rould have had its ander cooled long ago, and its aspirable literally exhausted.

As to the Breckinnidge and Douglas man, they are growing at each other in a spirit of grim described and ther mutual hostility, which can only be exampled to the color responsible for shutting it out on the poolite crib, as to the prospect of a fusion the two factions, that is just as possible as to term the urse of the moon. They are arrayed in such deadly effection, but for an ago. None of the Fartier mand ally effects in the remotest hope of success in the saldential contest, I care not what they may say to the stray.

the real aim and object of the different parties is State

real aim and object of the different parties is State-lancy, with a view to scener the succession to Sce-lancy, with a view to scener the succession to Sce-tal Companies. The second is the second companies of some two of the parties to commund a maties of some two of the parties to commund a sty, and of this I can only see a prespect between longlas and Boll men in the Legislature. There is a equinting already towards this consummation, if carried out, must result in the certain over-of Senator Masca. I have heard the name of Go-Letcher prominently monitioned in connection his position, and it seems to be very favorably re-by members of all parties. He is making himself dly popular by his kind and affable manner, and, I not, will leave the Governorship a very general

r Lotether has determined to call an extra see

Executive Committees of both wings of the de-cry meet here on the 5th of October next, and will yor to effect a fision. The Enquirer hopes that the of the two wings will be effected by the withtoo late. Mr. Yanovy addresses the national demion Monday next.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

OUR BOSTON COMRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, Sept. 10, 1980.

ion in Massachusett—A Republican Victory As-The Breckinridge State Convention and Ratifica Meeting-Outling and Hellett-The Bell Convention receier-The Desiglas Men at Springfield, do. will be no fusion in Hemschusette this fall the John Rownises. The very considerable | and formerly a Know Nothing, will probably be suderand

chance of carrying the State offered to the conservative men by the nomination of the radical abolitioniet, Andrew, has been lost, apparently beyond any hope of recovery. The hopes of many houset, thoughtful men have been raised, only to be disappointed by the action of the three conventions which assembled yesterday. This result, however, was anticipated in the Hawann's Boston correspondence. The Breckintidge men were averes to the fusion, and could not have been induced to touch it, except with the success of the project assured beyond a doubt, and the formation of such a ticket as could not have offended any of the least of their party predilections. The Breckinridge democracy of Massachusette is com-posed largely of the "old hunkers"—a body of men whose past course has been distinguished for fidelity to the national democratic faith, and opwhich effect the sale of principles for place. The Breckinridge leaders in this State are too entirely aware of the value of a pure and undefied party organization to run any hazardons risks for the sake of a temporary expediency. They would be glad to see abolitionism receive a check in the State, but they would not pay the price of degrading their party organization to accomplish even so desirable an end. So the Breckinridge men stood about aid and were unwilling to offer them such terms as they could accept with honor. Hon. John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, they would have cordially supported had his name been offered to them by the Bell and Dongias organizations, for there has been nothing in his political career crais from voting for him in the present position of Bay State politics, although he is remembered as one cost influential of the old time whig party. Mr. Clifford declined to permit the use of his pame, and the friends of Mr. Breakinridge of course could not so far forget their opposition to the proscriptive tenets of Know Nothingiam as to be willing to support any one with native American antocedents, nor could they, on Mr. Douglas. The Bell party offered them nothing more inviting than a straight Bell ticket, which they could, by no conceivable possibility, be induced to swallow; while could be accomplished then in the way of an bonorable league, and the friends of the gallant Kentuckian breathed rather more freely when they found that they could picase themselves by an undeviating and uncompromising upport of the representatives of their peculiar views without assuming the responsibility of a defeat of the

siderable time previous to the conventions repeated its declarations of a desire to see effected some plan of union on common or national ground against the republicans, but in yesterday morning's edition says;—"If a more liberal and courteous spirit do not actuate the proceedings at Worcester and Springfield to-day than has yet been indicated by the principal men of the parties there repre-sented, they will effect precious little towards putting down John Brownism in Massachusetta." The more "liberal and courteous spirit" did not appear. The Bell down John Brownism in Massachusetta." The more "liberal and courteous spirit" did not appear. The Bell and Douglas parties threw away the opportunity, and the Breckiaridge men have a clean ticket, which they will exclosurly support, though they cannot hope to carry the State. Before the assembling of yesterday's convention in this city the State committee had declared intel opposed to fusion, and the nomination of Gen. Butler for Governor, was universally and enthusiastically roted long before the delegates gathered in Tremout Temple. The Convention was large, numbering near eleven hundred delegates, and including the best possible selection of the brains, talent and political experience of the Massachusetts democracy. Gen. Butler having been nominated by accimulation, Gen. Whitney was called on to respond in the absence of the nominee, and to address the Convention as a member of the delegation to Charleston. After a grace-fit allusion to Mr. Batler, Gen. Whitney, in a manly and convincing style of reasoning, proceeded to defend the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, and the course of the majority of the Massachusetts delagation in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and in a few dignified and forcible words repelled the charges of his political enemies that he had been influenced by university motives in his individual action. The Convention was also addressed by Dr. Loring and Col. Wright. The business of the day was completed by the selection of two candidates for electors at large, and filling the remaining places on the State ticket. The appointment of district electors was referred to the separate districts. A decided repugnance to any fusion was evident through all the proceedings.

In the evening a mass reflication meeting, presided

places on the State ticket. The appointment of district electors was referred to the separate districts. A decided repugnance to any fusion was evident through all the proceedings.

In the evening a mass reflication meeting, presided over by Mayor Saunders, of Lawrence, was held in Tremout Temple. Caleb Cushing and B. F. Hallett addressed the audience, which, notwithstanding a very severators, was large and wholly enthusiastic. Mr. Cushing's apeech reviewed the position of parties throughout the States, and gave his reasons for supporting and advocating the election of Breckinridge and Lune. At once clear, profound, eloquent and convincing, it is one of the abiest political efforts of this learned and distinguished statesman, and must be of great value as a document for universal circulation, North and South. The campaign has not produced anything better. Mr. Hallett's remarks were just what his audience expected from him. L. e., they were vigorous, direct, racy, and wholly democratic.

The impression prevails that while the friends of Mr. Brockinridge have not appeared extremely solicition for a coalition, there has been more of a tendency towards mutual absorption manifest in the Bell and boughas partice. Some of the Bouglas men avowed them solves strengly in favor of fusion. The Boston Courier appeared to be in carnest about it. But each side wished the best places on the joint faxet, and neither would concein a jot to the other in thost dishererest attempts at mutual accommodation. The Bell men were very high beek, judging of their strength by their hopes, while the Douglas men, sure of a tolerable vote for their ticket, were reasonably incredulous with regard to the Bell estimates, and found it impossible to schort to what they considered the unwarrantable dictatorial tone of their proposed partners. So the Bell men eachew Douglasserracy, and the disolpies of the Little Gant sneer at Know Nothings. But there is yet much desapolition in the Douglas men wanted the Governor; the Bell men were attended at such those managers who had hoped to effect the bargain. The Douglas men wanted the Governor; the Bell men were automated at such an importment demand, and informed their democratic friends that they knew of a genileman in their own organization who could accept the nomination. The representative men from each side were too much afraid of their party friends to yield. The pervading spirit of the Worcester Convention finally and fully disheartened those Boston Bell mon who were carnestly desiring a better acquaintance with the Douglaster, for nothing would give astisfaction to that assemblage but a straight ticket, with Ames A Lawrence, a Boston merchant, knew Nothing, and contributor to the Kansas Emigrant Ad Society 2 fand, as candidate for Governor. The Bell leaders were all apparently eager to decline the candidation, which seems very strange, as they profess to have faith in the ability of their organization to carry the Bate. Four candidates, including Mr. Lawrence, decline the anomination in advance. In the Bouglas Convention this difficulty was not apparent, for from the multitude of candidation arose wranglings and bitter contention. When, however, the tolograph gave them the final and assurance, which for many days had been imponding, that there was no hope of alliance with the Bell party, they pucked upcourage to nominate Mr. Thoch, of Springhold, as their governmental nominee. Two years since Mr. Beach was the administration candidate for the Governorship. Both those conventions were large and quite entamistic. A person familiar with the aspect of our State Conventions for some years past would have experienced some difficulty in attempting to recognise the Duglas convention as a democratic body, from the absence of all the old party regulators. The bonor of filling the vacant places of those to when they formerly looked for guidance was equally desired by a crowd of small but ambitious individuals, and too Convention, as hardly remarkable for guidance was equally desired by a crowd of small but ambitious

changes in that or the State tieted for the sake of any alliance whatever.

The election in Makes in a damper to the ardor of the friends of Deuglas. In that State, at least, the democrate hare lost ground under his load. The feeding in favor of Mr. Breckarridge is growing here, at least among the democracy, and it will grow till November. The Bedwinner, and it will grow till November. The the democracy, and it will grow till November. The the democracy, and it will grow till November. The Research settle at least. They may get 30,000 votes here, but they are counting on \$3,000. An opponent of all these conservative elements—the republican Afas and Secondary and the second secondary that "Secondary will get as many votes as either loads or Lawrence." Well, we shall see what we shall see that the death of the secondary to the se

Discrepant Among the Republicant in Matrachusette-Artic A. Lenerate and John Brown-Buller Accepts h Nominarian-Burch Declines His-The Smooth Congresrional District—Reserved of the Boston Pest Office, do.
The native American element of the republican party is
diseasissed with the nomination of Andrew, and some of the most restive spirits who formerly wrote K. N. after their names are trying to effect something against the action of that hybrid organization. Governor Banks-headed the American section of the republican party in Massachuretts, and his unexpected withdrawal threw the whole concern into the bands of the radical free sollers. The original sitra Know Nothings, who, of course, were in high feather under Governor Cardner's administration, were not over well pressed with the mild-ness of the type of the native Americanism infused into the State government and logiciation by Governor Banks, and are now in high dudgeon at being utterly ignored by the party they have helped to create. So a circular letter has gone about among the disaffected, seeking for names to be appended to a call for a State Convention to be held at an early date to nominate candidates for State offices. Mr. Lawrence, the Bell candidate,

Lawrence, as the guardian and munificent ben of the Sharp's rifle furnishing Emigrant Aid Society is fully as objectionable on this score as "bonest John" bimself. He did not come out boldly in public to declare his belief in John Brown, but after learning his purposes in conversation with him in his (Lawrence's) own boxes. the arms which went with him to Kansas and Virginia. The prime movers in this anti Andrew business are Mr. E. C. Baker, who voted for the Personal Liberty bill, and Moses G. Cobb, Governor Gardner's political engineer and but it cannot prevent the election of Andrew.

General Butler, in a well conneived letter, accepts the clares it as acceptable as an election could be; opposes coalitions as disintegrating and demoralizing; avers his belief that a majority of the voters of Massachusette are abolitionized, and that the Douglas and Bell parties, by their non-committalism on the slavery question, show that they are tainted by the prevailing infection, believes the republicans have strongth to elect their candidates against any combination; and is for a direct declaration of principles and the election of Breckinridge and Lane. The letter is a manly production. A letter has also been written by Mr. Beach, the Douglas candidate for Gover nor, in which he informs the committee authorized to correspond with him that he declines the nomination. He favore a union ecainst Andrew. Coalitions will undoubt the republicans. Eli Thayer, in the Ninth district, will be

the republicans. Eli Thayer, in the Ninth district, will be supported by mutinous republicans and the Bell party, and possibly by the Pouglas men. In the Sevanth a union will take place against D. W. Gooch. Welch, of Waltham, is the candidate spoken of by the conservatives. This nort of thing will be attempted also with reference to many local matters, members of the Legislaure, &c.

Our Post Office has once again commenced, and, it is hoped, finally terminated, the peregrinations. (to Saturday last the papers and desks, clorks and dead letters, disturce and meveables, rubbiah, pigeon holes and dust, in a stragging caravan, marched or were carried, in seeming concusson but with the most perfect order, out from the basement and attic of the old Merchants' Exchange, on State street, into their new, convenient and central location, corner of Eumere and Chauncy streets. It was out of darkness into light in more than one sense, for behind them were left the gloomy, readul faces of the "solid men"—State street real estate holders—whose money and influence had proved unavailing in a contest against common sense and the spirit of progress, while they were welcomed with great satisfaction by the inhabilants and besiness mor of the heart of the city as they took up their quarters in that locality. This contest scems now terminated. The change in location was demanied for the better accommodation of the population and business interests of the city as well as for the convenience of the Department. It has been appead, from the outset, by every effort that could be made here and in Washington, by wealthy men holding property in State street, who were determined to keep up the value of their rents even at the expense of the loss of a great public improvement. The administration has appreciate the precise position of the matter, and from the beginning has sustained Postmaster Capen in his praisesworthy undertaking. The office on Summer street has been greatly improved in many important energed to this matter is somewhat later

short sejourn of the Department there has year, and it is now a model institution.

The tone of the local press in regard to this matter is somewhat interesting. The Pranacrist, a paper whose namby pambytem is only relieved by an eccasional exhibition of malevolence, touches upon the removal in a characteristic style of enaring. The Advertiser, proverbislly behind the times, thinks this is not just the time for the change. The Courier, which has been very ferectous in its attacks upon the Postmaster in times past, is now letting itself down a little, and on Saturday—wonderful to resiste—tried to unbeed its dignity with a joke on the matter. The attempt was as awkward as unnatural, but the solemnity of the wit was relieved by the Indiconness to have been brought to a realizing sense of the fact that it has a character to sustain, and a three line growl appears in its columns. The Post praises the manner in which the removal was effected, natices the improvements of the new building, and bows very gracefully towards Mr. Capen and his now comfortable and elegant quarters. The Bee tells State street gentlement that they did badly in our paying the accusing according to visit Washinsters and Capen and his now comfortable and elegant quarters. The Bee tells State street gentlemen that they did badly in not paying the agents employed to visit Washington and lobby in their behalf; in not acting with good faith towards the government, and in fancying that they had the quality of brains necessary to manage such a conference of the Bee may that the question is settled; that the solid men are finally beaten, and it has no pity for them.

BELL AND EVERETT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS

The Bell and Everett Conventions to-day made the fol owing nominations for Congress -First District-Paniel Fisher, of Edgartown. Third District-Edmand P. Tileston, of Dorchester Sixth District-Ous P. Lord, of Salem. Secenth District-Luther V. Bell, of Charlestown.

Eighth District-Winthrop Faulkner, of Acton.
Judge Marston, of Barnstable, has received the Bell and Everett nomination for Lieutenant Governor, in place of Edward Dickinson, declined.

The Bell and Everett men to-night nominated Hon. Wm Appleton for Congress, from the Fifth district.

SENATOR SEWARD'S WESTERN TOUR. OUR ST. PAUL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Part, Minn., Sept. 18, 1900. Up the Mississippi-Execution to Minnehaka, Minneapolis and St. Anthony-Fire Snelling-Delaterious Influence of Politics-Speech at Minneopolis-Serenade at St. Paul, &c. Senator Seward and party reached this city at an early hour on Sunday merning, and were fortunate enough to get to their hotel-the International-without any demonstration by the way. At different points up the river, the levees awaiting her arrival; and wherever time per mitted, Mr. Seward had to go sahore and make a speech. This was so at Wenona, Lake City, Redwing and other places. Everywhere his reception was hearty and ennon with which to fire a few de joie in honor of his arrival, it generally fell back upon that primitive piece of ordnance, an anvil, and thus, so far as noise and powder burning could do it, the people testified their adm of the author of the irrepressible conflict. The compit ment was acknowledged on our part by saluter from the adamantine lips of Harry Bingham's gun, "Young Ameri-The day was dreamily beautiful, and our progress up the Mississippt, diversided with these occasional incidents, was so pleasant that most of us would have wished St who met Mr. Seward and accompanied him here were Senator Wilkinson, Mr. Aldrich, member of Dongress, and Mr. Goodrich, formerly United States District Judge, the first federal officer of the Territory, appointed by General

uninterrupted quiet and rost on Sunday. No politicians called upon him, no Wide Awakes haunted him, and no speeches were expected from him. He attended Divine service at one of the Episcopal churches.

On Monday the party went off, under the guidance of Mears. Wilkinson and Goodrich, on an excursion to rielt the famous Fort Snelling, Minnehaba and the Falls of St. Anthony. Fort Snelling is some five miles from this city, on the confluence of the Minnesota or St. Peters rive with the Mississippi. It stands on the extreme point of the elevated plateau to which it gives its name. The fort is now entirely deserted and dismantied. No sentry paces along its grassgrown courtyard. No gun frowns from its battlements. The iron boiled gate is awang care lessly open, and everywhere within the enciosure are neglect and decay. The solltude of the place is only broken by the cocasional visits of strangers, who, in pass-ing between St. Paul and Minnespolis, rarely fail to look in at the fort which has become so famous in connection with its raio, under comewhat suspicious circumstances to its former suttler, Mr. Frank Steele; and, besides this there is a boastiful view of the surrounding country from an observatory at the rear of what once was the conmandant's quarters. Mr. Steele's bouse, a comfortable frame building, tastefully neat and clean, stands within s

few hundred feet of the fort. w hundred feet of the fort.

Whether there he say truth or not in the charges of fraud and collection so freely made against Secretary Floyd in connection with the sale of Fort Snelling, to have attended it, for while there is a considerable settlement on the opposite side of the river, not the first building has good up here. The speculation was for great town site, and the situation of Fort Spolling, at the confinence of the two rivers, might well warrant the be lief that a town would grow up there that would som ex-tinguish St. Paul's nasonat greatness. But the taint of fraud attached to it has effectually killed the fair land of promise. The worst of it is that the land itself is reparded an worthless for agricultural purposes, and would not probably sell for two dollars an acre. Steele has no met his engagements to the government, and I understand a suit has been brought against him for the recostand a suit has been brought against him for the recovery of the purchase money. On the other hand, he claims damages to the amount of \$200,000, on the ground that he did not receive possession at the time stipulated, nor for three months thereafter, and, as in the meantime the speculative fover had subsided, he was unable to dis-

feet in depth and probably some twenty in width, but it is extremely pleasing and picturesque.

Five miles further on and we came to Minneapoli—a proceedua little town, which smbiscosed to be the expital of the State, and missed the prize by a ringle vote. Here the party were hospitably entertained at the house of Mr. Aidrich, and a number of the hissential men of the locality were presented to Senator Seward. Minneapolis looks acress the falls of St. Anthony to its sites town on the opposite binds, which also bears the name of that good oil saint who, resisting all other temptations, at last fell a victim to his susceptibility to the tender pusies, and was forced to confess that—

A handsome woman with laughing eyes

Is the greatest devil of all.

Minneapolis and St. Anthony sy monthine in each other's misioritanes. Though not yet seven years oid, they are in a state of decay, and on their respective state might appropriately be raised a column with the laseription said to be carved somewhere on a child's tombetone—

When I so very som was done for.

I wonder what I was began for.

The whole population of Minneapolis might new be lodged and bearded in the splendid hotel, the Nicoliet House, which stands there a meanment to the speciality ognits of the ago; and the same is tree of its Anthony and its great hotel, the Winneapolis might never for the last year or two, quite a favorite recort of Southern families. There are splindid somery, bracing air, and capital sheeting and Sching to be enjoyed here, and then it is so very accessible from the second or the same of the remarkance of the control of the second or two quites and missed feet and the suppension bridge, we saw a crowd gathered around a liberty pole, waiting for Mr. Seward's arrival, and every now and then we could see the fish and hear the report from one of those rade pieces of ormance that I have before alluded to—a characteristic anvil chores—for these was pread out, no Sutherner would put his report to not one of them would cross the suspension b tor, so long as that stripe of builting foated such distinguished names to the breeze! As Sydney Smith once
said in regard to another pleze of solitical folly. "Erin go
bragh! Nonsense; Erin go broad and cheese, Erin go pantaloons without boles in them." I commend the saying
to the noisy politicians of Minicapoliz. The Shoulest man
estimated the cost to him of that pleze of bunting at
\$4,000. "And then." said he, "to cap the timmar, some
abolitionists stole and ran off with two colored
sorvants from families stopping at the Winslow house, and the consequence was that
within a week all the Southern families had lot. There
vanished our dreams of making a sort of Saratogs and
Niagara out of this place." "Burrah for Lincolai three
cheers for William H. Seward," shout the noisy politicians gathered around the liberty pole; and at such tailsmanic words how could the complaints of the impoverished host of the Nicollet be suffered to linger in patroic
ears? Bang goes a discharge—over toppies an anvil, like
a porpoise tumbling in the wards. The smithy artillerists
keep it up for some time. At length a county orator
mounts a cart, and, with impassioned gestures and force
commission, appears to be letting off a terrible speach at
poor Seward, who stands up in his carriage, and with
meek demeanor and becoming humility appears to listen
to this tribune of the people. It turns out to be an address of congratuation, and is closed by the crater calling
for "Three cheers for William H. Seward." Mr. Seward
appropriately acknowledged the compliment. He and
that forty years ago there appeared a noocesity for
the great political revolution that was now
going on. He had had no doubt of its
ultimate success, because he believed that that success
was an imperative necessity. He had, therefore, never
unfered himself to be discouraged, even in the darkest
moments, because he knew that a reaction was just as
certain and inevitable in theficools and obbs of political
contine, as it was in the floods and obbs of political
con was an imperative necessity. He had, therefore, never suffered himself to be discouraged, even in the darkest moments, because he knew that a reaction was just as certain and inevitable in the floods and ebbe of political opinion, as it was in the floods and ebbe of political opinion, as it was the floods and ebbe of the Missistippi. The cause of truth and of virtue was ever advancing—ever going forward; and if, said be, I am able to read anything of the signs of the times, that revolution is now on the very eve of a reconstruit consummation.

tion.

The party subsequently visited it Anthony, where it was received by a company of Wile Awakes. Here Mr. Seward again spoke from the portico of the Winslow Bouse. In the evening he was serended at the international Hotel, when speeches were made by himzelf and by Judge Goodrich.

MISSOURI POLITICS.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 26, 1860 The Pouglas and Brockinridge wings of the democracy eld mass meetings in this city last night. While Judge Halliburton was addressing the Breckinridge gathering the Douglas men made an attempt to break up the most ing, and during the melos that ensued two Brocktaridge democrate were stabbed. The Bulletin calls upon the Breckinridge democracy to hold themselves propared for like demonstrations in the future, and to shoot or arrest all those who seek to deprive them of their privileges.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. TRENTON, Sept. 28, 1860. Augustus Green, of Mercer, was this day unanimously nominated by the democrate, as candidate for Congress, for the Second district, composed of the counties of Ocean, Monmouth, Burlington and Moroer.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1800 The Convention of the Thirtieth Congressional district, consisting of Genesco, Wroming and Alleghauy counties, met at Waranw to-day, and unanimously renominated Hop. Augustus Frank by acclamation. All of

were fully represented. Hon. Solomon G. Haven was to day nominated by ac-clamation for Congress, from the Thirty second district, by the democracy.

## CITY POLITICS.

ANTECEDENTS OF THE CANDIDATES. We gave a few days since the antecedents of the Tam many and Breckinridge city and county tickets; and that our readers may be able to select their candidates from the numerous goutlemen placed in nomination, we to day furnish a sketch of the black republican and Tam many irregular tickets, nominated under the begas call engineered through by J. Augustus Page, for the purpose

of obtaining the nomination for Congress.

OUNCE OF SUPERME COURT.

Benj. R. Bonney is the present occupant of that position, and now renominated by the republicans. It is, we believe, the paly office that he ever held.

The nominee of the Tammany irregular convention is new man by the name of John M. Barbour, a Wall street lawyer. I est some one may mistake him for a person by the name of Barbour, once reporter of the Supreme Court, we here state that he is another person DECORPER.

The republican nominee for this office is the colebrated spiritualist, Judge John W. Edmonds. He has been before the public in some capacity for a long time, and is about sixty years of age; has a thin looking countenauce, wears glassen, long bair, but no whiskers. He was at one time Circuit Judge, appointed, we believe, by Gev. Bouck: was afterwards candidate for the nomination for that office under the auspices of Tammany nated and secred as Judge of the Supreme Court—a posi-tion that he held for one term. Since that time the pob-He have known him only as a lawyer, referee, a spiritual let fecturer and author. He formerly belonged to the barnburner wing of the democratic party, but upon his conversion to spiritualism they chopped him, and he sought the embrace of the republicans. He is now employed with John Van Buron on the Forrest divorce case; s also June B. Taylor's lawyer in the Wast Washington market suit.

appointment of Plisbury, and the first that held that position under the new law.

SURBOGATE. David R. Jaques, the republican nomines for this post tion, is a man about thirty-seven years of age, and a graduate of Yale college; receives his law instruction in the Dane Law school, Cambridge, Mass. He was a cierk in the Surregate's office during Alexander Bradford's term; was also a member of the last Legislature and cam out with a fair record, opposing throughout the City Railchampion of the Commissioners' of Records claim from its first introduction until its final disposal. He was also opposed to the new Almshouse bill, or rather to the mode of its passage, and advocated the Sanitary bill.

Edward C. West, the Tammany irregular nomines, is the present incumbent, and also the regular Tammany nomi-

new man and a builder by profession, and is now before the public for an office the first time. The only reason that we have been able to learn why he was nominated was the fact that he has thirteen children; certainly solid

SUPERVISOR.

William R. Stewart, the republican candidate for this office, is the present incumbent, and a builder by profes-sion, and is an active politicism in the republican ranks of the Weed school. Is usually the delegate to the State Conventions from his ward. He is at present President of the Board of Supervisors.

The Tammany irregular is the same as regular nomine tion for this office, namely, Smith Hy, Jr.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINA-

TIONS.

The Tammany Convention of this district hold an ad ourned meeting at the corner of Fourth avenue and for Congress, but after balloting a number of times with for congress, but after balloting a number of times without effecting their object, again adjourned until Tuesday
ovening neat. The names presented to the convention
were Anson Herrick, ex-Aiderman J. J. Brasley and
bavid R. Jackson, the friends of the latter holding a
balance of power vote, which they refused to yield to the
other candidates for the nomination.

The Breckinridge Convention of this district also met
last evening at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twentyseventh street, and put in nomination as candidate for
Congress James C. Willet, ex Shoriff.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVEN-

TIONS. The republican conventions for the nomination of can didates for the representation of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Fighth Congressional districts met last evening. The result will be found in the follow

TEIRD DISTRICT. Amor J. Williamson was nominated to the Third die trict, by accidention.

POURTH DISTRICT. This Convention, composed of the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of New York, met a haif past seven o'clock last evening, at No. 426 Broomstreet, and, after proceeding to the election of officers, as informat ballot was taken, and the Convention adjourned to Thursday next without making any nomination.

The Republican Convention for the Fifth Congressiona district, consisting of the Seventh and Thirteenth wards New York; and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth an Sixteenth wards, Brooklyn, met at the Oceon, Williams

conduct sowards the poor, wanted to know whether Mr. Wall drank rum?

Mr. Franc had no hezitation in saying that Mr. Wall did occasionally drink a glass of rum, brandy, gin, whiskey, or anything else it for a decent man to drink; but he denied that the gestleman was an intemperate man.

After some further discussion, Mr. Wall received the nomination by acchamation. A committee of five was then appointed to wait on Mr. Wall and inform him of his nomination, after which the Convention along mat.

SIXTH DISTRICT. The delegates to the Sixth Congressional Republican 

SEVENTE DISTRICT.

The Republican Congressional Convention, delegates from the Ninth, Sixteen and Twentieth wards, assembled at the republican headquarters, No 245 Eighth avenue. Alexander McCloud, Chairman, and J. M. Farr, Secretary. Two sets of delegates presented themselves from the Twentleth ward; one headed by Wm. R. Stuart and the other by P. C. Buckley. The latter based their claim on the ground that the original association was never properly organized, and did not give a fair chance to the other republicans of the ward, but they failed to make this apparent to the Convention, and the former delegation were consequently admitted. The Convention then proceeded to the dist ballot, which was informal, with the following results—Augustus F. Bow. 9
Luckey 5. M. Luckey 5. The first formal ballot resulted in the same manner. n. R. Stuart and the other by P. C. Buckley. The lat

J. M. Luckey.

The first formal ballot resulted in the same manner.
On the second bailot low received fourteen and Payton seven votes, upon which, and the cheers of the delegater and assembled friends, Mr. Dow was unanimously declared the nominee.

A committee then waited upon that gentleman, and he appeared and made a speech, returning thanks for the henor conferred upon him and accepting the nomination.

RIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Republican Congressional Nominating Convention of this district, which comprises the Twelfith, Eighteenth, Numeroush, Twenty-first and Twenty-scoond wards, ract

Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, met last evening at No. 455 Fourth avenue, and nominated Abraham Wakeman.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. Hos. Damer E. Schlen:- New York, Sept. 22, 1800.

DEAN Sm-We, the undersigned delegates to the Demo-cratic Republican Convention for the Third Congressions district, desire to ascertain, before proceeding with the business for which they have been a lected, vis. to nomibusiness for which they have been a lected, viz. to numi-nate a candidate to represent our district in the next Congress, whether a re-nomination to that position, now so antiafactority and ably filed by you, would meet with your approval and acceptance, or whether we are to re-gard with any degree of serious attention the intimations which we have had from various quarters that you do not degire to be a candidate for re-dection and that your friends would not, therefore, be consulting your wishes in piscing you in that position.

wishes in placing you in that posters.

Awaiting your reply, we have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your friends and constituents.

John H. Williams.

John Wildey.

Charles Bants.

J. P. Sherwood.

James Nelton.

James Nelton.

C. Johnson.

John Haly.

James Watson.

A. C. Williams. MR. SICKLES' BEPLY.

New York, Sept. 24, 1800. just now been pisced before me. To receive an emphasic indersement of my course as a representative from so market with.

Abrahama B. Rassell is the Tammany irregular nominor for this position. He is at present the City Judge, the only office that he has ever held; but has for a long time been known as a criminal lawyer of considerable note in this city.

CITY JUDGE.

John Sedgwick, the person trotted cet by the republicans to fill the effice now administered by Judge Abraham, D. Rassell, has for a long time been Deputy District Aistorney. Allowing Angelian been Deputy District Aistorney. His was first applicately the Considerable to that office, and since applicated by R. Waterbury, the present of the Advance, Allowing As republican, he was kept in the office on account of his fathough a republican, it is to be beged that before, the was first application by A. Care Hail, republican, by the Convention as one of those the city, who has been in public life in various and numerous positions. He was member of the State Frederick A. Talimadge, one of the leading Bell Everett men of the city, who has been in public life in various and numerous positions. He was member of the State Reverting of the Convention of the control of the public of the presence of the city, who has been in public life in various and numerous positions. He was member of the State Reverting of the collect Recorder for two terms, and was not comprouse positions. He was member of the State Reverting of the collect Reverting of the convention of the republic of the collect Reverting of the father of the person in 1821 to 1857, includive, and represented the Fifth Congressional district in the Thirtieth Congress. He held the edice of Recorder for two terms, and was no countying that position at the time of the Aster Parameter of the collect Reverting of the proposition of the proposition of the investment of the investment of the collect Reverting of the Policy before the republic control of the investment of the investment of the collect Reverting of the Policy before the republic control of the investment of the collect Reverting of the Policy before

organize intelerant and prescriptive parties whose aim is has been to make their local prejudices, or their peculiar views of public economy, the basis of laws for the government of other and distinct communities. Sometimes this element has called itself the temperance party; conceiumes it has sought to exclude those who professed a particular religious faith, or persons of foreign birth, from an equal voice in public affairs; now if has undertaken to declare that the system of labor which we find advantageous at the North, shall supersode in our sister States another system which is coveral with their history and inseparable from the prosperity of the country.

The republican party is Paritian or prescriptive. The conservative party is fatholic or tolerant. The Puritan, who is generally remarkable for his zeal and intelligence, always seeks to impose his own idea of right as the role of action for others. The liberal statemen who originated our political system have secured, by means of our admirable system of State and federal constitutions, to every citizen, community or State, perfect teleration and freedom in their appropriate spheres of action. If the North persists in forcing its system of labor upon the South, the aggression will of course be resisted just as we would repel a systematic attempt to force slavery back again upon the statutes of New York Every democrat says let us mind our own business and leave the people of other States to regulate their affairs for themselves. The republicans say they do not like slave labor anywhere, therefore they will attack it everywhere. If our political sare to become Puritan, as they will with the republican sare to become Puritan, as they will with the republican to remain tolerant and free, as they will continue peaceful and presperous.

the control of the democracy, the country will continue peaceful and prosperous.

Formit me to express the hope that your deliberations may result in the union of the democracy of the district upon a candidate acceptable to all who regard the republican party as the enemy of the city of New York. With his accomplished, my successor will be accredited to the House of Representatives by a majority which will give an impressive sanction to every act of public duty he will have to perform.

I have the honor to be, gontlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES.

TAMMANY HALL ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS. The Astembly Conventions, elected pursuant to the call of the Tammany Hall General Committee, met in their respective districts last evening for the purpose of nominating candidates. It will be seen that several rounnations were made, while in other cases the Conventions

1.—Adjourned to this evening. 2.—William Walsh. 3.—Jeseph Woodworth.

5.—Adjourned to October 3.
6.—Adjourned to October 1.
7.—Samuel T. Webster.
8.—Occar H. Bogart.
9.—Adjourned to October 3.

9.— Adjourned.
11.— John Bardy.
12.— Andrew Emidt.
13.— Adjourned to October 2.
14.— Adjourned to October 5.
15.— Adjourned to October 3.
16.— Adjourned.
17.— Jay Jarvis Jones.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

ROW AT A REFUELICAN MERTING—ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE WIDE AWAKES AND THE RELL-EVERSIT
MEN—A PREE FIGHT—RESULT OF THE BATTLE, ETC.
On Tuesday evening last, at the conclusion of a meeting
of the Republican Campaign Club at the republican headquarters, 722 Broadway, a disturbance occurred, which night have been attended with serious consequ ing a banner across the street, and that there had been a great deal of music and speechmaking, with a little feasting. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Wide Awaker, who had mustered in force, emerged from the headquarters and formed in a line in front of the building, at about haif past nine o'clock. They were accourted in their usual uniforms, with torches at the end of staves. At about the same time another party, numbering from thirty to lifty men, wearing gray caps, passed up Broadway and ranged themselves on the opposite side, in front of the New York Hotel. A large number of porsons, consisting of all shades of politics, were represented on the sidewalks, on both sides of the atreet. On fronting the Wide Awakes, the people in gray caps and several of the bysanders gave three cheers for Rel and Evrerit. A man on the regultican side of the street joined lustily in the cheers with the Bell and Jiverett people. There were, at the time, ten or a dozen people on the balcony of the republican head-quarters, who proposed three cheers for Abraham Lincolo. One man smong the republicans made himself very conspicuous, for which he was nizsed by the stray Bell and Evrerett man, who happened to be near the Wide Awakes. The Lincoln man struck the intruder a blow, which was returned with interest. A scuffle caused between the parties, and a number of gentlemen rushed forward to separate the combatants, when the word was given to "charge," from the Wide Awakes, who, on the instant, rushed into the thick of the fight, and the meioe became general. Blows were freety given and returned, the Wide Awakes, who, on the instant, rushed into the thick of the fight, and the meioe became general. Blows were freety given and returned, the Wide Awakes, who, on the instant, rushed into the thick of the fight, and the meioe became general. Blows were freety given and returned, the Wide Awakes freely using their lanterns and staves as oftensive weapons. The police here interfered and arrosted three persons, one of whom was subsequently liberated on his parade by Supervisor Kennedy, who ing, at about half past nine o'clock. They were accounted

went to the direcenth precinct station house for that purpose.

The parties were brought before Alderman Brady, in the absence of Judge Connolly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yestenday, when two were discharged on paying a fine of \$10 and \$5 respectively, and the other was held to ball in the sum of \$100 to answer a charge of assoulting an efficier in the execution of his duty.

Beyond a black eye received by one of the parties taken into custody, it was not seen that any personal damage was sustatuted by any of the combatants.

There were other versions of the origin of the fight, some of which make out the Bell and Everett party to have been the aggressors; but all agree in the fact that the row became general after the word "charge" bad been uttered in the republican ranks.

UNION CLUB IN HARLEM.

The Young Men's Union Club of the Twelfth ward mes and organized at Hope's Hotel, in Harlem, on Toresday exceing under the banner of "Union for the Union." The club already numbers upwards of sixty members whose intention it is to immediately form themselves into a company of nature men. Since the formation of the Union electoral ticket the dormant elements of opposilicanism have become are ward in the city, and the result will be the most crushing defeat of sectionalism in November that over that party experienced.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BEEBE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Sept. 26, 1660.
In the report of the proceedings of the Republican Judictary Convention in your paper, of to-day, I am report ed as using some barsh expressions towards Mr. Spencer Such was not my intention, nor was it the fact; on the Such was not my intention, nor was it the fact; on the contrary, I stated that Mr. Spencer was my personal friend, against whose character and integrity I knew nothing, but in whose favor I knew much after many years of acquaintunce. I can early account for the error from my having said, in the course of my remarks, that Mr. Spencer's practice, having bose principally confused to the criminal courts, while it would make no difference with these who knew him, by thousands who did not be would be charged with being a "Tombs lawyer." I would not willingly say one worst to injure the feelings of Mr. Spencer, or to detract from his wall cannot reputation as a criminal lawyer. Please insert this as an act of justice to Mr. Spencer as well as to myeelf, and believe me your obedient servant.

to Mr. Spencer as well as to myself, and believe me your obedient servant,

Newspaper Readiers in the Sandwich Islands.

[From the Henolulu Advertiser, August 2.]

Few persons are aware of the large number of foreign newspapers which pass through the Peat Office here. The field is probably not less than 60,000 per anniam, being an average of 5,000 per mentle, or 2,000 per cachesti monthly mail. The late Mr. Jackson reported the number in 1804 as 60,000 a year for the two proceeding years, and there has probably been a considerable increase more that time. In 1810, when the First Office was established, one bag, containing a hundred letters and perhaps two that number of papers, arriving once a month, comprised all the mail matter received.

The increase in the periodical business has been equally remarkable. He can in the poor 1802 that the problemer, all, we believe, now residents of Henolulu, to order for these that number of captes of the New York Heazan. From that small beginning it has increased steadily, till now nearly 20,000 papers and about 2000 periodicals are supplied amountly by him to subscribers throughout the islands. About one-third of those papers and magaziness are supplied at or near the actual cost, and some few even believe the cost. There periodicals come out in large bundles, and are here distributed to subscribers. Considering the distance our mail matter has to come out in large bundles, and are here distributed to subscribers. Considering the distance our mail matter has to come out in large bundles, and are here distributed to subscribers. Considering the distance our mail matter has to one out in large bundles, and are here distributed to subscribers. Considering the distance of the actual cost, as any chain part for the part of the himse ports, or any other ports of the recite, beyond the American cost. As will readily be seen, the peating bein have been established healistics for obtaining its foreign news, unequalled by the mail facilities of American and Fascilita Peating with th